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SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS SUPPORT MULTIPARTY GROUP

PY241802 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0038 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 Aug (NA)--The Multiparty Group today received "total support" from Victor Garcia Costa's Popular Socialist Party (PSP) and Athos Fava's Communist Party (PC) during separate meetings held within the framework of talks between the Multiparty Group and other Argentine political parties.

Torcuato Fino and Bernardo Montenegro (Justicialists), Antonio Trocolli (Radical), Nestor Vicente (Christian Democrat), Americo Garcia (Developmentist), and Miguel Monserrat and Raul Rabanaque Caballero (Intransigents), represented the Multiparty Group during the talks held this afternoon first with the PSP and then with the PC.

The PSP--represented by Victor Garcia Costa, Victor Outeda, Nestor Martinez Eraso, Oscar Borgonovo, Santos Rus[illegible]mmanno and Daniel Bilbao--issued a document calling upon the Multiparty Group to "ask for an urgent meeting with the armed forces government" so as to "urge it to abstain from implementing or stimulating measures which would jeopardize the basic resources of the nation, bearing in mind the fact that a representative regime will be reinstated."

The PC--represented by Rubens Iscaro, Fernando Nadra, Jesus Mira, Hector Agosti and Roberto Vallarino--expressed "total agreement" with the "general guidelines" of the Multiparty Group aimed at "attaining broad democratic opening, lifting the state of siege and the political and union ban, and reinstating the full validity of the national constitution and human rights."

In a document delivered to the representatives of the Multiparty Group, the PC stated the need to "urgently implement measures and actions designed to obtain the freedom of political and union prisoners, the clarification of the status of missing persons and the launching of an emergency economic plan capable of expanding job sources and securing a fair salary."

FURTHER DETAILS ON JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH HONDURAS

PY240340 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1400 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Aug (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Cesar Augusto Elvir Sierra of Honduras this morning signed a joint statement, three agreements--on financial, trade and scientific-technical cooperation--and exchanged notes on preferential traiffs.

In the first document both ministers would consider it advantageous to support measures which favor the strengthening of the inter-American regional system, coincidental with the necessity to preserve stability in Central America and the Caribbean, avoiding all types of interference, whether direct or indirect.

They also reiterated their firm and consistent support for the cause of international peace, supported by the rule of justice and respect for the fundamental rights of the individual; and in this context they condemned acts of terrorism and subversion which gravely disturb the exercising of democracy and profoundly harms human rights.

The two foreign ministers indicated the necessity of establishing a cooperation program with the countries of Central America and the Caribbean which would promote stability in in the region. In this respect, the Argentine minister emphasized that his country, within the limits of its possibilities, extends constant cooperation in the financial, trade, cultural and scientific-technical fields.

The Honduran diplomat reiterated his government's firm support for Argentina's inalienable rights over the Malvinas Islands, emphasizing the need for the prompt and definitive restoration of that territory to Argentine sovereignty.

For his part, Minister Elvir Sierra expounded the Honduran position on the Zapotillos Cays, located in the Caribbean Sea, concerning which the Argentine Government hopes for a just and prompt solution within the norms of international rights.

The support of the two countries for the principles of the OAS Charter was put on record: nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries and the renunciation of the use of force or threats of force; respect for self-determination, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The two parties analyzed the international economic situation and agreed that the problems of the developing countries could not be solved without a harmonious and basic change in the structure of international economic relations through the establishment of a new international order based on the principles of equality, justice and mutual benefit.

Cooperation Agreement

The scientific and technical cooperation agreement signed today has as objectives the promotion of science and technology, and contributing effectively to the economic and social development of the two countries through the application of their scientific and technical knowledge and capacities to the areas and sectors of mutual interest and benefit.

It includes the exchange of information, training of scientific and technical personnel, the exchange and reciprocal supply of goods, materials, equipment and services, and the utilization of facilities and experimental production sites.

Trade Agreement

In this document the aspirations of the two governments to increase trade are formulated, reciprocally extending unconditionally most-favored-nation treatment in everything concerning tariffs and surcharges, consular fees and taxes of any type on imported or exported materials.

The agreement envisages the setting up of a joint Argentine-Honduran commission which will meet alternately in Buenos Aires and Tegucigalpa every 2 years or at such times that the contracting parties consider opportune.

Line of Credit

By the other agreement, Argentina extends to Honduras a $15-million line of credit, renewable by an equal amount as its utilization makes it necessary. Its instrumentation through the conclusion of a technical interbank agreement will be in charge of the central banks of the two countries.

This line of credit can be used for the acquisition in our country of capital goods, finished and semifinished products, contracting technical, research and consulting services, the purchase of industrial plants, agricultural machinery, railroad materials, maritime construction, diesel motors, complete plants, etc.

Exchange of Notes

Finally, an exchange of notes was made through which the Argentine Government states its intention to consider the extension of tariff preferences to Honduras at a special governmental meeting or possibly in the framework of the joint commission contemplated in the trade agreement.

CATAVI, SIGLO XX MINERS REPORTEDLY SUSPEND STRIKE

PY241633 Paris AFP in Spanish 2337 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 22 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that miners of the Catavi and Siglo XX mines, located in the southeastern region of the country, suspended their strike after a lengthy meeting that the labor coordinators (?of that sector) held with Interior Minister Rolando Canido and with authorities of the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL).

The joint document that they signed at the end of the meeting is based on three points.

The first point indicates that COMIBOL authorities guarantee the absolute security (?of the workers).

The Interior Ministry, (?on its part), promises to investigate the causes that led to the death of the miners' leader, Julio Cossio Meruvia, including the incident's background data and circumstances.

Finally, the labor coordinators assure that production in the mines will return to normal and they promise to [words indistinct] any demand to the authorities.

On this occasion it was recalled that the strike occurred after the death of Cossio was made known. Cossio presumably died in the cells of the Special Security Services (SES).

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR GLOOMY OVER CURRENT SITUATION

PY211617 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The GDP growth rate decreased from 3.1 percent in 1978 to 0.8 percent in 1980, according to a statistical summary drafted by the National Industrial Chamber.

The report indicates that the data referring to the growth rate has taken into account the burgeoning increase of the population.

Referring to the economic factor, that has been termed critical, the report indicates that in reference to the 19.7-percent inflation rate in 1979 and 47.2 percent in 1980, the inflation rate for the first 3 months of this year has already reached 20 percent.

The report adds that the current situation of the industrial sector is alarming, considering that within an overall growth of 0.8 percent, the GDP of the industrial sector has suffered a decrease of 1.01 percent. Thus, it is one of the sectors that is severely suffering from the crisis.

It indicates that the current overall situation that is being faced by the country has been mounting up from some years back and that the permanent causes have not yet been overcome.

After detailing various aspects that indirectly and/or directly affect the industrial sector, the report indicates that the government, in consultations with all sectors, must adopt overall corrective measures with an overall outlook and not a partial one.

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Comments at Press Conference

PY240348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Santiago, 20 Aug (AFP)--The secretary of state for foreign affairs of Honduras, Cesar Elvir Sierra, said here today that with the help of the international community, Central America would be able to overcome political, economic and social instability; he said this minutes after arriving in Chile for a 3-day official visit.

In a press conference, the foreign affairs secretary affirmed that his country's bordering with Nicaragua and El Salvador has principally affected it in the economic field, inasmuch as the recession in whose clutches the region is currently seized also affects Honduras.

In the social aspect, the presence of a multitude of refugees who are staying in the border region with El Salvador--about 30,000--and along the border with Nicaragua--where there are about 3,000 refugees--affects and worries the Honduran Government, Elvir Sierra said.

Asked about how he sees the future of Central America, the visiting minister said: "Worrisome, considering the political and social instability that exists in the region. However, at present we have reached a turning point: the 15 August meeting of foreign ministers held in Tegucigalpa.

He added that at that meeting the important declaration of Tegucigalpa had been issued, which agrees that Central American countries continue to be members of the international community, in order to overcome their problems.

With respect to the Nicaraguan situation, Minister Elvir Sierra noted that his country views with anxiety any totalitarian option. However, he said, Honduras does not intervene in the affairs of other states.

He added that his nation is not submerged in internal violence and that a democratic process is being followed which will culminate with general elections in November.

Later the illustrious visitor had an interview with his Chilean counterpart, Rene Rojas Galdames, on which occasion he affirmed that the countries should get together in order to strengthen the democratic institutions.

At the meeting, which lasted 45 minutes, the Honduran foreign secretary was in agreement on some topics with the assessment of U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick, who visited Chile 2 weeks ago, indicating that free countries should struggle against Soviet communism.

During the meeting, Cesar Elvir Sierra and Rene Rojas Galdames analyzed diverse topics related to bilateral affairs and the ways which the cooperation agreements to be signed friday can be carried out.

It has been reported here that the joint statement will contain cooperation agreements in the cultural, economic, trade and technical fields.

NOGUES ON RELATIONS WITH REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

PY241608 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues said that the reason for his trip to the United States is to contact Secretary of State Alexander Haig in order to "discuss all questions of an economic and political nature that relate to our relations." Nogues made this and other remarks just before leaving for Washington. He explained that there is nothing sudden in his trip, because it had already been planned and "it is, up to a certain point, as one would say, a trip for dealing out information," he added.

Foreign Minister Nogues left yesterday for the United States at approximately 1500. During a brief press conference given at the airport he explained the purpose of his trip.

"President Stroessner has always given to his relations with the United States the importance it merits, not only because of long ties with that nation, but also because in current times and today's world it represents a defense against the attacks that are made against what we call this Western world. Following this line of thought, it has always been the invariable norm of most of his foreign ministers to meet with U.S. secretaries of state," he recalled.

Therefore, no one should be surprised," he continued, "that I am making this trip. It is logical that with the change of administration there is interest in contacting Secretary Haig, whom I do not have the pleasure of knowing personally. This is the reason why some time ago I asked the U.S. Embassy if a trip to Washington would be possible so that I could meet the secretary of state. Therefore, I have had to take advantage of the opportunity that they gave me, within Mr Haig's very loaded agenda, to have a talk with him."

When asked what instructions he had been given by the government, Nogues said that he would discuss all questions of an economic and political nature that relate to bilateral relations. "The United States shares many ideals with us from the political viewpoint of what we call Western civilization as related to the ever-increasingly bold and frenetic attacks of Marxism. It is my belief that Paraguay has always been very clear on this matter and we must demonstrate what we are; they must get to know us very well, in such a way that--up to a certain point, as one would say--during my trip I will be dealing out information."

He asserted that it is always useful for government personalities to talk with the personalities of other governments and he added that he has been granted an audience with Haig on Tuesday, 25 August, at 1500. He denied that there was any special topic on the agenda and he repeated that his trip was not a sudden one.

He defined our relations with the United States of the Reagan administration as follows: "I say that these relations, which are very good, must not remain at this level: They must be excellent with the United States."

When he was asked if the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry shared the overall assessments of the Reagan administration regarding international policy, Nogues said: "It is not that we share. There is agreement on some lines of the international policy of the two countries."

It must be noted that Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro, with whom Nogues spoke for 10 minutes behind closed doors, was at the airport to see the foreign minister off.

PRESIDENT DENIES RESIGNATION OF INTERIOR MINISTER

PY250313 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1724 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Lima, 21 Aug (TELAM)--President Fernando Belaunde has rejected rumors on the resignation of Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara.

This rumor has circulated among political circles, pointing out that criticisms made by Javier Alva Orlandini, chairman of the Senate and second vice president of the republic, are reportedly the causes of his resignation.

De la Jara has been criticized for the manner in which he has treated terrorist outbreaks which according to Orlandini, typify a head-in-the-sand policy.

According to some spokesman, it has been learned that De la Jara presented his resignation to the president who categorically rejected it without any other argument.

GOVERNMENT MAY BUY MORE PLANES IF ECUADOR DOES

PY242015 Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Lima, 18 Aug (AFP)--Peru will consider purchasing new planes to maintain the balance in the region if Ecuador purchased Israeli Kfir planes, Aeronautics Minister Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi stated here today.

Asked about the purchase of the above planes by Ecuador, Gagliardi said that Peru would have to think about the situation to determine the need to purchase new planes.

He noted that the Kfir plane is quite similar to the French Mirage and that the Kfir has U.S.-made motors. Thus, he said, if the purchase is confirmed it would mean that the United States has authorized it.

After all, the minister added, Ecuador is a sovereign country which may buy whatever arms it may want.

He indicated, however, that the purchase by Ecuador of that type of equipment will force Peru into seeking to maintain the balance in the region for the sake of its national security.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OF STATE

PY210137 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0225 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Montevideo, 17 Aug (TELAM)--The government tonight designated the 35 members of the Council of State whose term will coincide with that of the administration of President Gregorio Alvarez.

The Council--an organization which replaces the two legislative houses--will be installed next Thursday and will perform legislative functions in the transition government which will rule for 3 and 1/2 years as of 1 September.

The Council will complete its term on 15 February 1985.

Hamlet Reyes will retain his post as president of the Council. Marcial Bugallo, Federico Garcia Capurro and Eduardo Praderi will also retain their respective posts.

Among the new members of the Council are two retired officers, five former mayors and a woman.

The retired officers are: Lt Gen Raul J. Bendahan (former air force commander in chief) and Col Nestor J. Bolentini (former interior minister).

The following majors left their respective posts to join the Council: Gervasio Gonzalez (Canelones Department), Juan Jose Burgos (Cerro Largo), Walter Belvisi (Paysandy), Adolfo Gutierrez (Rivera) and Norberto Bernachin (Tacuarembo).

Dr Irma Lamanna will be the only woman in the Council.

The following are also members of the Council: Hugo Amondarain, Alberto Aguiar, Eduardo Carrera Hughes, Wilson Craviotto, Eduardo Esteva, Bernardo Barran, Fernando Assuncao, Daniel Barreiro and Rodolfo Ciganda.

The following will represent the other departments of the interior: Juan Santana Etcheverri, Luis Crisci, Waldemar Cuadri, Carlos Gelpi, Pedro Cersosimo, Manuel Gastelmundi, Alfonso Greissing, Alfredo de Castro Perez, Domingo Burgueno, Antonio Gabito Barrios, Milton [name indistinct] Santos, Ricardo Milessi, Genaro Garcia and Ruben [name indistinct].

The members of the new Council of State were received this afternoon by the Armed Forces Commission for Political Affairs (COMASPO).

The government also appointed 35 candidate members. The Council of State, which was created by the armed forces in the wake of the dissolution of Congress in 1973, has had 23 members until now. Institutional Act No 11 bestowed new congressional powers upon the Council and there is some political connotation behind the appointments announced today.

Army Commander's Address

PY210231 Montevideo Domestic Service in Spanish 1958 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Uruguayan Army Commander Lt Gen Luis Queirolo's address after swearing-in ceremony of new members of the Council of State at the Legislative Palace in Montevideo--live]

[Text] On behalf of the Council of the Nation and primarily in my capacity as general, representing the armed forces--which inspired and are responsible for the process which the country has experienced since 1973--I will convey the feeling and thought of those two bodies during this solemn moment.

We carefully cherish the glorious tradition of the fatherland in our minds as soldiers. Our firm and united arms support the current course and (?hope) lives in our hearts, a hope which we consider as that of the entire Uruguayan people. We hope for a united country with definite objectives of grandeur.

It is in defense of these ideals that the armed forces rejoined the national tasks; it is in the defense of those details that they undertook the leadership responsibility and it is in the defense of these same ideals that it proposes to the citizenry another path to reach full institutionalization. As a consequence, we will experience a period of transition which will be difficult but necessary. It will have to be a time of moderation, tolerance and mutual respect. It is a transition necessary to [words indistinct] previously experienced. The present conditions are different, but so are the future objectives.

We should not be dazzled by the glamour of political activities and forget the main objective which guides our activities, that of national well-being. We are fully aware that the well-being and prosperity of our people are only achieved through efforts aimed at development, which we must present to our people in a concrete manner.

The appeal for Uruguayans to unitedly seek new goals for progress is the permanent proposal to confront the class struggle and the populists' attempt to return to the past.

The armed forces interrupted a hasty development of events which unavoidably led towards a communist-oriented leftist regime. Afterwards it engaged in the task of restoring the country and recovering the productive apparatus, but now we irrevocably resume what at one time was left pending: the articulation of a political system which will be capable of making the achievements of the military intervention irreversible.

It must not be thought that the solution of the economic problems spontaneously solves the political problems; far from it. It is impossible to articulate an economic order or make the objectives achieved in that field lasting if there is no peace and a respected political order capable of granting every member of the society the right to enjoy a clearly established legal system.

The task to be undertaken it not easy. However, the honesty of the goals and the characteristics of our people foretell a promising future. We will all be involved in the aforementioned great tasks. We are not alone: As is usual--loyal to our tradition--citizens of good will say present, by contributing with their generosity, work and experience. This is the result of the unquestionable civic-mindness of our people, the unquestionable work of our traditional parties, which are a valuable heritage which not many nations have. Through them the public will have to find the way to voice its opinion adequately and obtain the necessary solidarity to allow the government's functioning.

We hope that these political parties will maintain their strength and possibilities of survival through the consolidation of disciplined organizations which will have an overall idea of the public problems and a representativity which will include all levels, because the political parties are of the public and belong to the people.

(?Regarding) the country's youth, whom we have allowed to grow up in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity, we must now give them normal access to political activities so that they will become responsible citizens in the future. We are aware that it is much more difficult to be young nowadays than it was in our times. Anarchy, vigour, and idealism which is a characteristic of youth have been deliberatedly used in suicide adventures.

We are aiming at legitimization and normalization, but no one should believe that after having been upset by subversion not long ago that we are going to allow declared and (?evil) communists or the supporters of the traitors who [word indistinct] in the embassies or international organization to occupy key jobs in the leadership or in Congress, or in those media circles which, advocating a false freedom of the press, try to become the [word indistinct] tools for the destruction of the family and of our national being.

Why should we once again hand our youth over so that it be contaminated by Marxist lecturers and professors at the education centers? There is a framework of norms which establishes the national values; everything within the framework is allowed, but nothing outside it.

Messrs: The armed forces propose and have proposed this path, all Uruguayans should interpret this proposal and each one contribute to it from their places of struggle. If not, they will cease to have the indispensable and necessary moral authority to participate in the future national task because the objective is the desire of everyone and belongs to all of us.

Let us set an example for the world and our sons.

We Uruguayans have been capable of raising our voices and our arms against Marxist extremism and the treason of those bad Uruguayans. We are capable of restoring peace and order and bringing the economy back to the right path. Let us be capable of unitedly accomplishing institutionalization.

Thank you very much. [applause]

GOVERNMENT FORMALLY AGREES TO SEND TROOPS TO SINAI

PY210352 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Montevideo, 29 Aug (AFP)--Uruguay today decided in definitive form to participate in the Sinai multinational peace force, a communique disseminated by the National Public Relations Directorate (DINARP) revealed.

The confirmation of the Uruguayan participation was decided by the National Security Council (COSENA), which charged the government with making the arrangements for carrying out the formation of the units which will be sent to the Sinai.

Nine days ago Uruguay agreed to participate, pending conversations to make adjustments with the Governments of Egypt, Israel and the United States, conversations which observers think have already been held.

Uruguay took the decision, according to the Foreign Ministry, conscious of its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and after having been requested by emissaries and diplomats of those three countries.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR--In a ceremony held today at Government House the new Argentine ambassador to Uruguay, Gen (ret) Santiago Omar Riveros presented his credentials to Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez. During the ceremony the new Argentine ambassador, who replaces Guillermo de la Plaza, held a cordial dialogue with the Uruguayan president. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Aug 81 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO PARAGUAY--The executive branch has requested the Council of State to approve the appointment of Vice Adm (ret) Hugo Marquez, as new Uruguayan ambassador to Paraguay. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1402 GMT 12 Aug 81 PY]

REPORT ON COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

PA212033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Caracas, 20 Aug (AFP)--President Ronald Reagan maintains a serious stance on Central American problems, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said here today.

Niehaus is here on an official visit and was greeted at the outset by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera.

"President Reagan has also shown his concern about and knowledge of problems of this American area," the Costa Rican foreign minister added.

"Realizing democracy's benefits for the citizens, we must strive to make it a reality, not only in some Latin American countries but in all countries of the world," Niehaus added.

Niehaus noted that his country will hold a working meeting with the United States, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela on 7 and 8 September in San Jose, to discuss their cooperative plans toward Central America and the Caribbean.

The head of Costa Rican diplomacy has held several working meetings with his Venezuelan colleague, Jose Alberto Zambrano.

Niehaus will conclude his official visit to Caracas in the next few hours. He told Venezuelan newsmen of his concern with the presence in Central America of totalitarian ideologies, "because they reflect an atmosphere of unrest and of danger to the peaceful development of our peoples," he said.

HONDURAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PA242245 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins and his Honduran colleague, Policarpo Paz Garcia, will hold their first meeting soon.

The Honduran president arrived in our country this afternoon on an official 3-day visit. He was welcomed at Simon Bolivar International Airport by President Luis Herrera.

Very soon, Dr Luis Herrera Campins and Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia will hold their first meeting at Miraflores Palace.

It is believed that their talks will concern the present situation in Central America, along with economic issues and matters of common interest to Venezuela and Honduras.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--President Luis Herrera Campins has received the credentials of Colombian Ambassador Alfredo Araujo Grau. The new ambassador held a number of government posts prior to this appointment. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 19 Aug 81 PA]

ROYO, FLOREZ: NO CHANGES IN CABINET, GUARD

PA221646 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Aug 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] President Aristides Royo and Col Florencio Florez, commander in chief of the National Guard, have said that for the time being there will be neither changes nor promotions in the National Guard or in the Cabinet.

The two government spokesmen gave this information to Balbino Macias, a radio commentator, during a meeting held yesterday with leaders of the collective transport sector held on Naos Island.

President Royo said: "Everything is the same." He also noted that "if there are changes in the future, they will be the routine changes that occur in all governments" and they would have no relation with the death of General Torrijos. Royo also noted that on 20 September he will go to the United Nations to tell the world all about the status of the Panama Canal treaties and to explain our position is within the Nonaligned Movement.

Colonel Florez said that in respect to the memory of the architect of the process, Commander Torrijos, and considering that recently there were promotions and changes in the institution which he heads, "for the time being there will be no more promotions or changes."

PAREDES DISCUSSES PROSPECTS OF HOLDING OFFICE

PA211939 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Interview given to Jose Hernandez by Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes, deputy chief of General Staff of the Panamanian National Guard, at National Guard headquarters in Panama City--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Colonel, I don't wish to take too much of your time, but the international press and, more particularly, political observers see you as a person who carries much weight in this country, especially with regard to power. Would you be in a position, colonel, to forsake your uniform at a given moment and to participate in elections over a short term?

[Answer] I would take this step only if certain people asked me. First of all, if my comrades-in-arms asked me, and this includes my superior, Commander Florez; secondly, my wife and children; and thirdly, the people, if they really wanted me to do so. If these three sources do not ask me, this citizen, who feels extremely honored at what I have achieved in my 24 years of service; I feel proud of what I have achieved. [sentence as heard] I say this very modestly and humbly. Many people know why I say so. I feel very pleased and I am prepared to go into retirement and to go home, where I am very much loved and needed, after completing my 25 years of service. So, if the new commander and the president of the republic wish to end my services, I am prepared for that. I think that this is what every good Panamanian should do.

In regard to international news and the label of strongman, I have never deluded myself. I have also known how to keep my feet on the ground. I often stop to look back at all that has happened since my childhood, since my infancy, at the efforts of my parents, my sisters and my friends; and I am not a man who clings to power. I repeat that I feel extremely proud of what I am, and I thank you for asking the question, Hernandez. This matter had to be clarified.

FLOREZ MEETS CHIRIQUI LAND COMPANY UNION LEADERS

PA211249 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Col Florencio Florez, commander in chief of the National Guard, met with leaders of the Chiriqui Land Company Workers' Union in his central headquarters this morning. Jose Morris, the union's secretary general, explained to Colonel Florez the major problems that led to the banana conflict, as well as the workers' stand in the negotiations with the company.

Morris also talked about the inhumane way in which some of the workers live on the plantations, especially the Indian workers, who live in little huts on the riverbanks.

Colonel Florez commented on the inspection visit he made to the banana plantations last Tuesday, where he saw the deficient potable water system that supplies the workers, among other things.

Lt Col Manuel Antonio Noriega of the National Guard General Staff and Lt Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, executive secretary of the commanding office, also attended today's meeting.

Meanwhile, the labor leader told this station that an additional 20 clauses of the list of demands were approved at last night's session with the Chiriqui Land Company negotiators and the Labor Ministry representatives. Only 13 more clauses need to be approved. These include apportioned benefit payments for the workers, additional payments during national mourning days or holidays, rest on Sundays, evaluation of work per hour and finally, the most important aspects: housing, water and the payment of a 75-percent overtime surcharge.

Regarding the meeting between Colonel Florez and the Chiriqui Land Company union leaders, Lt Col Roberto Diaz Herrera told this station the following:

[Begin recording] [Diaz] Mr Morris, who is the secretary general of this union, came to visit Commander Florez with another leader at what I would term a reciprocal request. We contacted them. In general terms, our idea was to become familiar with their views on this problem, which has already lasted several days, a period of time that is worrying all sectors and ourselves at the National Guard as well. Commander Florez wanted to talk to them about a number of general topics. The full weight, the gist of the negotiations currently underway, is in the hands of the Labor Ministry, at the highest level. Minister Ortega himself is meeting with the two parties, the management and the union sectors.

Commander Florez also plans to meet with the company's directors, for which we are already making the necessary arrangements. We seek to learn about the situation without getting involved in the negotiations, which, I repeat, fall within the purview of the labor minister and his team. Still, we do want to know how we can help, how Commander Florez and the General Staff can help, if indeed we can, to put an end to certain things; so that both sides can yield and peace can return to the banana sector. If peace returns to the banana sector, there will be peace in the country.

[Question] [Interviewer not identified] In other words, can we expect the National Guard commanding office to participate in the negotiations?

[Answer] Not so much in the negotiations, but we might make a contribution, so to speak. We might make some contribution by using the degree of influence that the National Guard has always maintained, due to its good relations with the union and its connections with the company's directors. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

FMLN ATTACKS ARMY FORCES SOUTH OF PERQUIN

PA250213 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Reports from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front say enemy forces advancing south of Perquin were attacked on the flanks by Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] forces, which inflicted many casualties on the enemy, including an officer. The enemy forces withdrew to Jocoaitique, and thus our people deal another defeat to the military-Christian Democratic dictatorship.

Withdrawal From Perquin Explained

PA242118 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] forces have conducted military movements south of the town of Perquin to surround some 300 soildiers of the dictatorship who are deployed on El Gigante hill and in (Los Ramirez). Our forces have attacked the enemy's flanks and rear, causing several casualties. Yesterday enemy aircraft strafed and bombed our positions to prevent our forces from surrounding the enemy.

As reported by the headquarters of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, our forces withdrew in an orderly fashion from the town of Perquin, which we had held since 10 August. During those days Perquin suffered the dictatorship's continuous strafing and bombings. Several children and old people were killed by 500-pound bombs, which also destroyed homes.

Our forces held their positions around the town with the intention of taking new positions. We wanted to maintain our ability to move without compromising our troops in the defense of a single position. We wanted to keep our freedom of movement in order to utilize the full offensive potential of our troops in searching for the enemy. We decided against holding onto our positions as we did on previous occasions. Furthermore, to keep holding Perquin would have meant that the enemy would have continued bombing the civilian population.

After our orderly withdrawal from Perquin with our forces intact, we find that this action has been highly favorable to the FMLN because we recovered a very important cache of arms, ammunition and other war materiel. We captured many prisoners of war, which is a very important blow to the enemy army's morale. Taking prisoners is a very important way of showing the soldiers of that army that surrendering to our forces does not mean that they will be tortured or killed once they have given up their weapons.

These military operations in Morazan have other important results: We kept our ability to move by not committing ourselves to a fixed position. These actions fall into a national plan which gave favorable results in all the war fronts. Yesterday afternoon our forces managed to take favorable positions over an enemy contingent south of Perquin. We inflicted several casualties on them. Moreover, the operations by our forces keep us moving toward higher objectives which no doubt, will have the same final positive outcome for the political-military advance of the popular cause.

FMLN CLAIMS SIEGE ON SUCHITOTO, ARMY REPELLED

PA240443 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Aug 81

[FMLN war bulletin from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front]

[Text] The enemy is trying to break through the siege our forces have established around the town of Suchitoto. An infantry company supported by two armored cars tried to advance but were repelled by our forces. The enemy took several casualties and was forced to withdraw.

At 0730 on 16 August the enemy was repelled at Montepeque hill, along km 36 of the new highway, after fierce clashes lasting all morning. There were only sporadic skirmishes in the afternoon. In our advance against the town, we clashed with the enemy in La Cruz, forcing them to take up new positions in the center of town. Our forces immediately began carrying out harassment operations against their positions. Meanwhile, the enemy is trying to break through our lines so they can help their besieged colleagues, but all of their efforts have been futile, as our forces are holding firmly to their positions.

FMLN REPORTS 'FIERCE CLASHES' IN GUAZAPA

PA241648 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Fierce clashes are occurring in Guazapa. Our companeros have just sent us the following information:

At this very moment our heroic combatants are engaged in fierce combat in Aguacayo, (Los Tramales), (Urandino) and (Bella Colorada). There have been fierce clashes with the enemy, which has concentrated its forces in El Canal and Palo Grande.

Our companeros report from Guazapa that the enemy air force has bombed and strafed our positions but that our heroic combatants of Guazapa are repelling the advance of the infantry at (Canar), (Tilita), Aguacayo and Suchitoto. Fighting is going on in Aguacayo, Estanzuelas, (El Tabique) and (El Roblar). So far the enemy has suffered five casualities in (El Cramal), two wounded in (Pena Quebrada) and two casualties in one of its camps in (Platanal).

Radio Venceremos is now trying to confirm the report that a helicopter was badly damaged during the clashes which our companeros have waged in Guazapa. Our people are sure that the dictatorship's seventh operation in Guazapa will be defeated. Onward, heroic companeros of Guazapa! Let's defeat the enemy, who is faltering due to the advance of our people!

FMLN PRAISES AGENTS WORKING WITHIN GOVERNMENT

PA250208 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Through Radio Venceremos we want to send revolutionary and fraternal greeting to all those companeros who heroically do intelligence work within security corps, ministries, the army and in various government organizations. Despite the difficult conditions under which this demanding intelligence task is carried out to serve the people's forces, these persons, acting with discipline and patriotism are implementing the tasks our people have assigned them. The day will come when the people will know the names of those who work within the government organizations and serve the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. On that day they will receive their well-earned recognition.

GUATEMALA

POLICE VEHICLES, NATIONAL GUARD BUILDING ATTACKED

PA242129 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Two police cars were ambushed on the road to Rio Bravo, Suchitepequez. Two policemen were killed in this attack, as well as four civilians who were passing by. In addition, two policemen and one civilian were wounded. This occurred at km 124 on the Rio Bravo road, when a Claymore mine exploded while patrol vehicles from the detective corps and the 6th Force were returning from a mission.

The attackers machinegunned the police vehicles and shots hit a group of passersby. Among the dead policemen is (Emilio Guyden Ortega), brother of the third in command of the detective corps.

In another development, men on a motorcycle last night fired at the National Guard building at 6th Avenue and 14th Street, Zone 1, wounding a guard. The attackers' motorcycle did not have a license plate.

Other Clashes Reported

PA250315 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] A clandestine cemetery was discovered today at km 24 of the road to El Salvador. Eight bodies were found there in a [words indistinct]. Most of the unidentified victims were youths. Six of the victims were nude and had been beheaded; the heads were not found. It is believed the killers threw the heads into a nearby well. Volunteer firemen have taken the bodies to the morgue at the San Vicente hospital.

Approximately 200 guerrillas attacked three government buildings in Santa Lucia, [name indistinct]. The subversives attacked the police substation, killing one policeman and stealing weapons They then attacked the communications installations in the telegraph office, where they stole transmission equipment. They also took four files dealing with cases in the local court. Some 60 guerrillas from the group tried t seize the town, but the army repelled them and recovered the weapons they had stolen during the attack on the police post.

Meanwhile, in Santa Catarina Ixtahuacan, Huehuetenango Department, a military patrol attacked a subversive group that was guarding an arms cache. The guerrillas counterattacked and wounded an army officer. However, the troops forced them to flee and seized the cache which included material for making bombs.

NICARAGUA

ARCHBISHOP, LA PRENSA CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT

PA240430 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Managua, 23 Aug (AFP)--The archbishop of Managua, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, said today that the Nicaraguan Catholic Church is "living through difficult days, because there are those who are trying to divide it and to play with Christ." The archbishop said that "the only true bases of the Church continue to be its priests and bishops" and denied any basis in fact for the contention that "there is one bourgeois church and one church for the poor." The archbishop did not specify who, in his opinion, are trying to divide the Nicaraguan Catholic Church.

Meanwhile, the opposition paper LA PRENSA today challenged the Sandinist government to issue a decree definitely closing it, "without continuing to hide its real determination to do so." The newspaper made the challenge in its editorial when it resumed publication today after a 3-day closure decreed against it for publishing a "false interview," according to the government.

The Sandinist authorities have accused LA PRENSA of having ignored its warning on the "falsehood" of a statement attributed to Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto by a Mexican weekly, which strongly criticized the position of Archbishop Obando y Bravo and other Nicaraguan figures on the revolutionary process.

LA PRENSA insists it will prove the authenticity of the interview and deplored the economic damage it has sustained from the temporary closures the government has imposed. The newspaper went so far as to suggest that this could be "a maneuver to exhaust the paper economically and to apply the revolutionary law by which the government can intervene in a company that is undergoing capital depletion."

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONCERNED AT U.S.-LIBYAN INCIDENT

PA250254 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Foreign Ministry communique dated 24 August]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, having received reports about the incidents in the Gulf of Sidra in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of the Republic of Libya on 19 August, expresses its serious concern over the installation of this U.S. substation off the coast of that sister nation. We express our hope that respect for the principle of national sovereignty and for (?the peoples will prevail as) a universal principle of international law and that the causes that gave rise to this situation will disappear.

STATUS OF 'NATIONAL FORUM' DISCUSSIONS REVIEWED

PA240242 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Let's Speak Clearly" program, with guests Cesar Delgadillo Machado of the Peoples Social Christian Party; Ulises Somarriba Jarquin and Lombardo Martinez Cabezas of the Independent Liberal Party; Nathan Sevilla of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and Wilfredo Lopez Valladares, foreign relations secretary of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, moderator--live or recorded]

[Text] [Lopez] Is the Forum for the Discussion of National Problems experiencing a crisis and if so, why?

[Sevilla] I will try to answer that question. The original idea of the forum was to have the revolutionary and dissident parties seek points of concurrence in order to reach subsequent practical political agreements to strengthen the revolution. The forum's crisis resulted from the dissident parties' campaign both before and during the forum. Some of these parties, particularly the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement [MLC] and the Social Democratic Party [PSD], were attacking the forum in the same way that a reactionary party like the Democratic Conservative Party, outside the forum, was. The forum has played an important role. The people were able to see the parties' various positions on the needs and demands of the revolutionary process. The people have realized that the dissident parties used the forum to oppose the revolutionary measures and the leaders of the process and to make statements that were not based on an objective view. As a result, these parties will now be forced by the people to correct their political positions if they truly want to participate positively in the revolutionary process.

[Martinez] I think the forum was the last attempt by the parties that support the revolutionary process, headed by their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], to integrate into the revolutionary process some parties that could very well fit in. We entertained this hope from the outset of the forum. However, practice has proven completely the opposite. The forum has shown that all of these small parties are merely trying to hinder the revolutionary process and to turn the clock back to the traditional positions of the political parties of the so-called historical parallels, which were the cause of our country's economic, political and social underdevelopment.

I have carefully read the speech, or more accurately, the lecture, given by Sergio Ramirez Mercado last night at the congress of social scientists--as sociologists are now called--in which he discussed the character of our bourgeoisie. The political parties are the expression of the various economic interests in our society. We see that this bourgeoisie, which has had absolute control of the means of production in Nicaragua and which has expressed reactionary and feudal political ideas, continues to maintain its same position, despite the fact that the popular forces have seized power in this country.

We had the hope that through the forum many of these parties would be included in the revolutionary process. But what happened? The forum became a platform for accusations, for publicizing their ideas so as to confuse our people, as a certain local newspaper and radio station are doing in our country. No points of concurrence were found in the discussions with them. They moved away from revolutionary viewpoints and defended their traditional interests. That is why the forum is in a crisis. That is why its crisis worsened with each passing Sunday. I think many of you here will agree with me on this.

[Delgadillo] It is very interesting to see that the rightwing parties were completely unmasked through their statements at the forum. They thought they could spread their political propaganda among our people. They thought naively that our people were still willing to be deceived by bourgeois and selfish parties, which really want only to continue the oppression and repression that they carried out in the past. They have been unmasked before the Nicaraguan people. They have no chance of joining the revolutionary process and much less of being seen as an alternative or, as they wishfully hope, of seizing power in the remote future to give the people what they say the revolution has not given them. It has been shown clearly that their ideas are obsolete and archaic and that they have nothing to offer the Nicaraguan people. They used the forum as a last attempt to publicize their completely obsolete and archaic ideas on the revolutionary process. Despite all difficulties, the economic situation and the problem of domestic and foreign aggression, the revolutionary process is the only reply in the history of the Nicaraguan people that is being carried out to completely liberate them.

[Somarriba] The forum was born from the feeling of national unity among the parties that support the revolutionary process. However, we tried from the start to propose subjects to be discussed so that the forum's goals would be met, so that the people would be educated. We had to fight with the parties that oppose the revolutionary leadership on the order of topics to be discussed. We proposed to discuss initially the economic, labor and social areas and then to go on to the political area. They pressured us to discuss the political area first. We conceded and agreed to begin with the political area. We did this to show our good faith and to stress that the forum is intended to benefit the people and not the parties. We went to the forum and began the discussions. We reached the 19 points of concurrence.

However, the problem came with the second anniversary of the revolution and the announcement of the new laws. They said the 19 points of concurrence had not been fulfilled. We said yes, Point 17 refers to the agrarian reform and a law on this is being issued. This is where the (?delay) began. They said the law should not have been issued without consultations. We said we are not the appropriate body for such consultations. The proper body is the State Council. We told them: Go to the State Council and raise your problem there. Join the State Council and discuss your problem there. But no, they wanted the forum to be used to discuss the law, to see whether or not the law was correct. The forum was not intended for this purpose. This is how the crisis of the forum began.

The parties that support the revolutionary process didn't trigger the crisis. They are the ones who triggered the crisis. Last Thursday we went to discuss the agreed-upon subjects. However, they wanted to discuss the agrarian law, the reason why the law on cooperatives was issued, why [words indistinct] on 19 July. We said those actions were carried out by the reconstruction government junta and the State Council and that we are just political parties. We said that in the forum we weren't discussing whether those actions were right or wrong and that they should go to the State Council to raise their problems.

This is how the crisis began--not like LA PRENSA is saying, that we were attacking them and that we were trying to avoid public discussion of national problems and that we want to do this in private. That is not true. We cannot publically discuss the laws issued by the authorities of the revolutionary state, because the people would then say: What is going on here? While the government junta and the State Council are saying one thing, the political parties are discussing the legality or illegality of those laws. That is how the crisis in the forum began. It is not that we are refusing to discuss these things; we would be happy to do so, because through the forum we want the people to be educated politically about the revolutionary process, about who really supports the revolutionary philosophy of giving more bread, more health and more housing to the needy. We want the people to know who is on what side and we don't want to discuss whether or not the laws are good. They should go to the State Council for that. They have 15 seats there, so they can discuss the laws.

[Lopez] However, they have refused so far to return to the State Council, the people's council?

[Somarriba] That's right. LA PRENSA says the 25th is the critical date for the forum and that we are avoiding discussions. That is not true. We don't want to discuss the laws since that is not the function of the forum.

[Lopez] I understood, perhaps mistakenly, that you are saying the forum has already failed. You are pessimistic. Can Nathan be more specific about this so that we won't give the impression that the forum has ended?

[Sevilla] No, of course the forum has not ended. In our introductory remarks on the subject we referred to the crisis that developed in the forum before 19 July regarding its continuation and then afterward when the rightwing parties gave themselves a vacation during the August festivities.

[Lopez] They are devoted to Santo Domingo.

[Sevilla] Well, it is true that they might be devoted to some of the activities related with the festivities of Santo Domingo. However, they showed they could afford the luxury of taking vacations. They had denied us this right 1 week before 19 July. It wasn't that we wanted to take vacations, but that we needed to devote all our efforts to the organization of the anniversary of the victory of the revolution. They opposed this and gave in despite the sacrifices this entailed, since we thought it was important that we show, in a practical and effective way, our willingness to maintain our struggle in a public debate so that our people could learn the viewpoints of the revolutionary and other parties.

However, after 19 July they were the ones who through some of their spokesmen--supposedly unofficial spokesmen so that they would not have to take responsibility for their statements--began to criticize the forum, to say that the forum was experiencing a crisis or that it was already dead or that it was useless and that it was not an effective means to solve problems. Despite this, we tried to reach agreements, and at this time we are proposing as the only possible alternative, the transformation of this public forum into a nonpublic discussion which will act as a permanent means of coordination. However, the people would be kept well informed about the results of these discussions. Why? Because we have signed points of concurrence, because we have to find practical political agreements, and because we have to try to implement them.

Since you mentioned the State Council, this is somewhat different from their return to the State Council. The forum would be transformed into a permanent means of coordination. This is our positive proposal. It would be a permanent channel of communication. We are not closing the channels of communication, of political relations with these parties. We even think some of these parties are really interested and they can express this interest through that means.

If the MLC and the PSD, which have maintained an attitude completely against the forum, don't define their position at this time, then they will be practically excluded from this way of maintaining a permanent communication. Besides, it seems that Ramiro [Sacasa, of the MLC] has decided unilaterally to return to the State Council to carry out the fight. The option of joining the State Council has nothing to do with the forum. The decision on the State Council is up to those parties.

This is our proposal. We are proposing the transformation of the forum into a means of permanent coordination. It would disappear as a public debate and would emerge as the permanent work of all the parties in search of not only concurrences but also political agreements. There might be just a few agreements, but some of these parties would have the opportunity to implement them in the interest of the country and the revolution.

[Lopez] I would like to address my question to Delgadillo Machado. I don't wish to sound [words indistinct] but don't the People's Social Christian Party and all the patriotic parties think the forum has been just a wate of time which could have been used for other things in view of all that you have said about the conduct of the dissident organizations?

[Delgadillo] We have to be emphatic about this. As a revolutionary party, we believe every sacrifice must be made at this historic moment that the process is going through so that all Nicaraguans can join or get involved in one way or another in the revolutionary process. This was one of the main things we were asking for in the forum. The parties of the right have not been able to live up to the historic legacy of the revolutionary process and for political reasons refused to see that the revolutionary process represents the only means of participation that the Nicaraguan people have had since Nicaragua became a republic. It is time they took a different attitude, instead of their political, mercantile, archaic, obsolete and bourgeois attitude, with which they are trying to sabotage and boycott the forum purely for their own selfish and egotistical political interests, which in no way exist for the benefit of the Nicaraguans and much less for the revolutionary process.

We participated in the talks and still have the greatest revolutionary and patriotic interest in continuing the discussions, if sincerity, honesty and nationalist loyalty prevail. We are not going to let ourselves be used for propaganda purposes, particularly if the revolutionary positions of the process are going to be openly boycotted and attacked as if we were agreeing that those gentlemen could tell the Nicaraguan people a lot of lies and slanders against the revolutionary process and particularly our vanguard, the FSLN, forgetting all the blood and sacrifice that the 19 July victory cost the Nicaraguan people. Without seeking to reestablish oppression, repression and a bourgeois state against the Nicaraguan people.

[Martinez] I would like to go back to the subject that the forum was... [interrupted by moderator]

[Lopez] You say 'was'?

[Martinez] I say that at the beginning the forum was an idea, a hope of all the revolutionary parties that the rightwing parties would align themselves with the historic facts. However, I think our hope was not realized, perhaps because we understand politics to be the carrying out of substantial changes for the progress of our society. We are not politickers. We want the progress of our country. We want to overcome our country's underdevelopment. You said there has been a wate of time. Well, there has been a waste of time throughout the country's history. These political parties--we know which ones, and some of those old fossils are still around--are using the same language.

[Lopez] Some of their ancestors have been recently discovered by LA PRENSA, right?

[Delgadillo] Right. They are using the language of the 1800's. It reminds us of the [name indistinct] and the [name indistinct] Chamorros and so forth. Well, then, since we want a revolution with unity, since we want all Nicaraguans to participate in the systematic process of tearing down the old structires to establish the new structures for the development of the new Nicaraguan man, two forces are concentrating dangerously. On one side are the parties that support the revolution and on the other side are the dissident forces. We haven't been able to [word indistinct]. We have not made any progress.

In the current stage we can offer an assessment of this forum. What has the forum been? It has been a means used by these gentlemen to attack the revolution. For example, none of these gentlemen has said anything in recent days at a time when the Health Ministry is undertaking a campaign that is of interest to the entire country: the destruction of the Aedes aegypti mosquito, which can cause the outbreak of dengue in the country. None of these parties has said anything about this. I have read that some well-off kids are taking over schools. They are being incited by these same individuals who sit down with us to discuss the national problems. We can't continue like this. Here in Nicaragua we are building the revolution. All of us have to contribute our portion every day. The right to criticize the revolutionary process is won by work, by daily effort in the process of changes we have promised to carry out.

[Lopez] I insist that due to the terms used, one gets the impression that the forum was condemned even before being born; in other words, it was stillborn. In any case, I think there is a new idea about what can be achieved after these efforts for unity which have apparently been frustrated. I would lik Companero Sevilla to comment again on this to see if we can get something out of this discussion and to see if we can get a perspective that will once again encourage these organizations to integrate [words indistinct] the national reconstruction process.

[Sevilla] We think that if the dissident parties stop covering up their contradictions and hiding what is evident to our people; that is, if they stop acting as accomplices of each other with regard to the most reactionary positions of some of them, such as those of the PSD and MLC regarding the forum and its continuation as a permanent means of coordination, then I think we can understand ourselves in that new phase of relations among the parties.

We don't want anyone to get the idea from this program that the revolutionary parties are closing the doors to discussion. In no way is this correct. The doors are open, but they are open to an understanding based on patriotic and revolutionary interests. The doors cannot be opened in such a way that we will make the concessions that some of these parties wanted to extract from the forum. For example, they tried to turn the forum into a superstructure of power above the government junta and the State Council. They then criticized the forum for not being capable of making such a decision. Their error was due to a mistaken concept of the forum. Now that things are clear, we think the means of coordination would permit the dissident parties which truly have a patriotic interest to march alongside our people in the essential tasks of the revolution to use that means once and for all to set themselves apart from the most reactionary sectors of the parties in this country, from the parties which solely defend the oligarchic interests, and those parties which always follow the oligarchic positions. This is the case of Wilfredo Montalvan [of the PSD], whose statements have always constantly attacked the unity and coordination efforts of the rest of the parties.

These are the negative elements that hinder the possibility of patriotic work in this country. [Words indistinct] national unity a long time ago. We believe the real national unity is built with the patriotic and revolutionary forces; the workers, peasants, intellectuals and the small and medium producers in general make up the real national unity which is strategically valuable, and they will support the revolution to the end.

Nevertheless, that revolutionary and patriotic national unity also permits us to form alliances with sectors that although are part of the bourgeoisie, do not yield to the dangerous plans of imperialism. We have heard of the ideas of [Ambassador] Kirkpatrick about taking advantage of the difficulties of the revolution, of waiting until the economy is worse, of waiting until the people are more discontented and there is high unemployment... [interrupted by moderator]

[Lopez] You mean the lady who is in love with Somoza's [word indistinct]?

[Sevilla] She is the same lady who yearned in Peru for dictator Somoza's presence in Nicaragua. I think that unfortunately, due to the lack of lucidity of the political parties of the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie, they have to resort to this type of temptress to obtain encouragement for their political positions instead of resorting to the inexhaustible source of creative ideas; our people and their revolution. This is what can give them some validity in our country.

[Lopez] I would like to address my question to Companero Somarriba. A teacher, whose name I won't mention so as not to frighten those ignorant bourgeois who have dared to listen to us, used to say that to be radical is to go to the roots of the problem. Don't you think that to try to reconcile what is irreconcilable through the search for this rapprochement with these organizations [words indistinct]? Don't you think it is to deny its class essence which tends to bring back the old reactionary disorder that was in effect prior to 19 July? Wouldn't this try to [words indistinct]? I am asking the question not because I'm so skeptical and extreme that I don't believe in the possibility of incorporating any of these people into the revolutionary process, but because the people are asking why this is being done if it is known that [words indistinct].

[Somarriba] I think the forum was established due to the dialectics of this revolution and the leaders' concept of the Sandinist People's Revolution. As Lombardo and Nathan said, it was to give those parties an opportunity to incorporate themselves into the revolutionary process. It was also established because of a responsibility that the revolutionary leaders had after struggling for 20 years and reaching power. They have the responsibility to give a reply to the people and to provide an opportunity for these people who have stayed in the country and who are participating in the revolution. The people will realize that despite that call and that behavior of flirting, like you said, asking them to participate and integrate themselves [words indistinct] the responsibility of the leaders of the revolution. They are assuming this responsibility with patience and respect for all the international relations [as heard], respect for the human rights they talk about so much. That is why they are [words indistinct]. The mass organizations will realize that the revolution and its leaders are fulfilling this responsibility and that those who are rejecting this, who are refusing to support the revolutionary leaders and parties, are those groups which don't want to incorporate themselves into the revolutionary project. It isn't that we are stressing class differences and that we want the bourgeoisie to return to power, we are simply trying to achieve unity. The revolutionary leaders have a responsibility to do this. They have to have patience so that the people can see that the revolutionary leaders are working for the social, political and economic benefit of the country.

As you said, it won't be of any use if these people are here and are draining capital from enterprises and are not sacrificing [words indistinct]. We think they should participate in the tasks of the revolution. They should support all the economic and health programs. We have 19 concurrences [words indistinct]. We have been in this situation for 2 years, and if they continue with their attitude, the people will realize that [words indistinct].

[Lopez] Humorists, of which there are many in Nicaragua, for you know we Nicaraguans are very inclined to engage in satire and mockery and even in what Commander Borge would term irreverent mockery, feel that the attitude taken by the dissident parties toward the stand adopted by the revolution and the revolutionary and leftist parties--a stand marked by understanding and an open-arms approach--is very similar to that of certain ladies who, the more they are pursued, the more they resist their seducers. Especially when the seducers ask them for something they cannot give--their virginity. So the idea is this: How long will the revolutionary and patriotic organizations continue to seek that devious and evasive damsel who wants to give herself to the foreign villain instead of accepting the one who, through the use of good weapons, through good promises, through very healthy and legitimate promises wants to convince her to participate in the reconstruction of the nation? These are concerns that all Nicaraguans, who are a simple people, continuously refer to [words indistinct]. I am worried about this.

[Delgadillo] The comment you just made is without a doubt very interesting. This is one of the things that we, the members of the parties of the revolution, have analyzed the most deeply. We have been very patient. To a certain extent we have had to give in on many occasions with regard to certain revolutionary attitudes in order to be able to hold a dialogue with those gentlemen. As you have said correctly, how long will (?we continue to adopt this stand), marked by such benevolence, while they act so capriciously, like children who go astray and who refuse to return home no matter how much their father or their mother urge them to do so.

[Lopez] [Words indistinct] the child throws the candy on the floor, throws a tantrum and pouts.

[Delgadillo] Right. That is one of the major stands adopted by those gentlemen. They have been capricious politicians, (?useless) politicians, inept politicians, unscrupulous politicians and they have come to believe that the benevolence shown them by the revolution is foolishness on the part of the parties of the revolution, which sit down at a table to try to make them realize what the revolutionary process means to the Nicaraguan people. These gentlemen are very hardheaded, and I do not think they can understand. They are too selfish and I do not think they will acknowledge their mistake, much less correct their position. That is the main pitfall that the [words indistinct] have come across.

[Lopez] Dear listeners, as we can see, we are abiding by the principle of this program, that is, to speak clearly and even strongly. [laughter] I have heard and have been able to appreciate that the companeros of the Peoples Social Christian Party and of the Independent Liberal Party have been quite forceful in their references to the dissident parties. On the other hand, the companero from the FSLN has been a bit more cautious. It is not that I want to start an argument among you, companeros; it is only that these are nuances I have observed. [laughter] This is interesting and significant, so our listeners can appreciate the fact that the FSLN's opinion is not necessarily the only one [words indistinct] in our country.

[Unidentified speaker] The thing is that we often talk about an economic crisis. On occasion this may lead us even to give up some political project. I do not know of any revolution, however, that started in opulence.

The revolution here in Nicaragua does not depend on somebody's will. It depends on the forces that have been generated within [words indistinct]. So let us not adopt any Mary Magdalene stances, claiming that the economic crisis should lead us to a conciliation. The revolution is a breaking down of the old systems, and this process causes conflicts. We must be prepared to meet these conflicts; we must not give up a political project for any reason. Many revolutionary people here are concerned over the fact that at any given moment our economic needs might make us give up our political projects. We might interpret Nathan's caution in this manner.

[Sevilla] I get the hint. [laughter] It would be advisable to explain certain things. In truth my caution in no way denies what has been said here, and I think we all agree on things. Some of us have used stronger words than others, but basically it is really the same thing. During this discussion and even in the course of the forum we discussed topics such as whether the choice here is to make a revolution or simply to introduce a reform, a bourgeois reform. And it was made clear that the bourgeois parties supported the goal of revolution rather than bourgeois reform. The opposing viewpoint of the dissident rightwing parties was also made clear; they favor bourgeois reformism. The central problem is that reformism has no future here. It has bogged down because we are in the midst of such a delicate situation in Nicaragua, in Central America, in the Caribbean, confronting the major threat of foreign aggression, that it is important both for them and for us to fully realize our people's current difficulties. This is why we believed in the past and continue to believe now that any effort made to reduce the number of enemies of our people, who already have enough enemies of some size and power, will not be in vain. The Sandinist front's position is that of always keeping an option open, however small, for those who realize, even belatedly, that they have some historic responsibility in this situation in which our revolutionary process is developing. History, however, will be the one to judge these parties.

In addition, there is something else important. It is not that we do not understand clearly what the tendency of these parties has been or that we do not understand that their attitude has always been contrary to the peoples interests. But we do think that the Sandinist front should not be the one condemning these parties through lapidary phrases. They themselves, through their political actions, gradually unmask themselves before the people. We think, however, that there is still time for some of these parties to reflect in a mature way and to act in a politically serious manner. In this case there is the option of continuing our political relationship on the basis of permanent coordination and the proposals made by the parties of the revolution.

[Lopez] So the idea would be to work in that direction.

[Sevilla] Undoubtedly. This is the task, and one cannot believe that we will continue to hold demagogic discussions with these parties, the way they have been proposing. We demand that a serious political language be spoken in this country. The forum was a situation which they took advantage of to act demagogically, to level unjust charges against the revolution and its leaders and against the parties of the revolution.

[Unidentified speaker] And they did this without contributing anything, which is the worst part.

[Sevilla] There was no positive contribution there. They always had a negative attitude. However, we must point out here that they are being pressured not only by our positions in the forum but also because their rank and file, which includes sensible people, people who are not as hotheaded as some politicians who claim to represent that rank and file, have understood that these political leaders do not represent the realistic and sensible interests of their rank and file.

In some of these parties there is strong pressure from below, urging them to take a patriotic stance. There are organizations such as the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers, where in the past few days there was very serious unrest among its rank and file, who do not want this union to be on the side of the bourgeois and rightwing parties. We also know that certain currents within the Social Christian Party are exerting pressure so that this party will assume a totally different position and will define its responsibilities toward Ramiro Sacasa's oligarchic party or even the PSD, which is nothing but a small group of people who are constantly provoking our process, our people and our country, not only here at home but also abroad.

[Lopez] Time is up. After this animated discussion on the dying forum, would you like to state some conclusions?

[Unidentified speaker] As parties that support the revolutionary process, we always keep our doors open to these parties and we ask them to join us. As Nathan said earlier, it is not a matter of ending the forum, but of whether it is going to be serious alternative for the political parties where we can seriously discuss proposals and the national problems without using the microphones to gain sympathy or to deliver demagogic speeches. We should analyze the problems, take hold of those 19 points and implement them. (?We think that at the next meeting) they should join us and come work for the revolutionary process. They can criticize, and they are entitled to criticize, since the revolution is not perfect. In this way we can advance.

[Unidentified speaker] The synthesis of this program is in that poster you have there, which says: In addition to criticizing and demanding, we must work, create and fulfill.

[Lopez] (?Do you have anything to add) [words indistinct]?

[Undentified speaker] I think the parties of the revolution continue to hope that the gentlemen on the right will correct their stand and make a clean slate before the Nicaraguan people for the first time in the history of Nicaragua. I hope they will act in accordance with the people, if indeed they are politicians interested in the benefit of the Nicaraguan people, rather than politicians interested in their own well-being, which is how they have acted in the past.

[Lopez] So you think we have spoken clearly this time?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, quite clearly.

[Lopez] Good. Thank you very much, listeners of Radio Sandino.

Davila on Loss of Forum

PA250331 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Let the Sandinist front bury the forum for the discussion of national problems, Jose Davila of the democratic sector said. When the Sandinist front and its allies suggest suspension of the public debate, they are liquidating the forum, Jose Davila, secretary of the democratic sector, said to Managua newsmen.

Now the Sandinist front and its Marxist allies want us to design a new organization so that we will become the pallbearers for the forum they are liquidating. Now, Jose Davila said, they want to blame the democratic sector for the fact that the agreements are not observed, when these must be implemented by the Sandinist government. We, the democratic sectors, do not reject a private dialogue, but neither do we accept it as a substitution for the public dialogue, Jose Davila added.

BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO USSR--A total of 77 students left this morning for the USSR to pursue university studies. This is the third group of a total of 150 Nicaraguans who will study in universities in Moscow and Leningrad. They will specialize in medicine, engineering and agriculture. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Aug 81 PA]

MINISTER DISCUSSES SUGAR INDUSTRY INVESTMENTS

FL211414 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The Ministry of the Sugar Industry [MINAZ] will invest over 900 million pesos in the present 5-year period, a figure that is 5 times the amount invested in the last 5 years. This information was provided by Diocles Torralba, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice president of the Council of Ministers and sugar industry minister, on closing the sixth national MINAZ construction and installation meeting held in Pinar del Rio for 3 days.

The minister said that the investments would basically be directed toward sugar infrastructure projects: roads, microdams and irrigation systems; the expansion and modernization of sugar mills; the establishment of new sugar mills and refineries; and the development of the country's 12 construction and installation companies.

The minister said that very soon construction of a sugar mill will begin in Nicaragua, with Cuban planning and execution. He urged those present to be prepared to make a contribution in any part of the world, in line with our internationalist principles.

The minister said that this year another sugar mill like the one that is being built in Cienfuegos will be completed and one will be built in Bayamo, Granma Province, to be completed late this year or in early 1982. He noted that three similar facilities are being built in Villa Clara, Las Tunas and Camaguey; and that construction will soon begin on three others in Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Sancti Spiritus.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

FL220055 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Cuba and Mongolia today signed a cooperation agreement in the field of health. Signing for the Cuban side was Dr Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of public health; and for the Mongolian side Ochiryn Tsend, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to our country.

Present at the signing ceremony were Doctors Julio Tejas and Jorge Aldereguia, vice ministers of public health; Alipio Zorrilla, director of the International Relations department of the Public Health Ministry; and (Dendzengiyn Suhebaatar), attache of the Mongolian Embassy in Cuba.

OCLAE ISSUES STATEMENT ON BOLIVIAN SITUATION

FL241531 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The permanent secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, OCLAE, has expressed its solidarity with the Bolivian people and students and called on members and friendly (?organizations) to demand the restitution of that nation's democratic institutions.

In a statement issued in Havana, OCLAE states that there is a corrupt and proimperialist government in Bolivia that is suppressing democratic rights, enthroning repression and precipitating an economic crisis in the country.

The document states that Bolivia has the unhappy record of being the nation that has undergone the most coups d'etat in history. In the latest of these coups, many popular politicians and leaders have been assassinated or arrested, mass and labor organizations have been outlawed and the university has been attacked and brought under state control; while the misery of the great exploited majority has been aggravated.

PRD'S PENA GOMEZ COMMENTS ON PLOTS TO KILL HIM

PA212205 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 17 Aug (AFP)--Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general for Latin America of the Socialist International and secretary general of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], today charged that there are "several plots" afoot to kill him.

He attributed the threats to political groups opposed to him, but did not mention any organizations or persons by name. He said he isn't afraid of death but is not indifferent to what he described as hundreds of plots against him.

The PRD leader made the statement after returning from Panama, where he attended the funeral of Gen Omar Torrijos.

Before leaving here, Pena Gomez voiced fears that the plane crash in which the Panamanian strongman died might not have been accidental and stressed that he had himself warned Torrijos of possible attempts on his life and that of former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

Pena Gomez told the Dominican press that, following rumors that he had been assassinated, "toasts were offered in this capital's big hotels by people who were delighted over my alleged death; but there were other people too who prepared themselves to defend my ideals."

He said that, despite the logical fears, he has been in the midst of the struggle "during the most critical hours the Dominican people have faced and during events which have been landmarks in this country's political life, when the lives of revolutionaries have been in danger."

According to Pena Gomez, this was in response to an assertion made during a television program that he "is a coward and an expert at getaways."

"Since I am an object of human passions--love from some people and hate from others--it is not only logical for plots to be constantly hatched against me but for many people to wish my death," he added.

He stressed that notwithstanding these fears, "I feel the important thing is the work one has done. The most important thing is that an individual feel pleased with himself, and I feel so."

Urged To Identify Plotters

FL011742 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Eng Federico (Antun Valle), a Reformist Party [PR] leader, yesterday urged Dr Francisco Pena Gomez to identify the persons who are allegedly plotting to kill him. The opposition leader said that the PR would be the first to condemn any action against the top leader and secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

Furthermore, (Antun Valle) said that the credibility of a political leader or anyone else (?grows) to the extent that his words stand up to the test of proof. And he added: It would be irresponsible for a politician of Pena Gomez' stature to fail to name those who want to get rid of him.

BARBADOS

BRIEFS

LESOTHO ENVOY--Bridgetown, Barbados, 24 Aug (CANA)--The non-resident high commissioner of the Kingdom of Lesotho to Barbados, Mr Mothusi Mashologu, has arrived in Barbados for an 8-day visit during which he will present his credentials to Governor-General Sir Deighton Ward. The diplomat will be based in Canada, where he is also accredited as high commissioner. [Excerpts] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2306 GMT 24 Aug 81 FL]

GRENADA

PRIOR U.S. FAILURES SAID TO PROMPT INVASION PLANS

FL242219 Bridgetown CANA in English 2203 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 24 Aug (CANA)--The Grenada Government has complained about what it says is the lenient line the United States is taking against Americans planning to invade this small Caribbean country.

Addressing a rally last night, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said that for a long time mercenaries out to topple his left-leaning government had been openly using American territory, including Miami, to train and to collect arms. They had also been appearing on American television and radio to admit they were being trained for invasions of Grenada and Nicaragua, which is also run by a leftist government.

The charges by Bishop followed his recent claim that the United States was planning to invade his country. A protest letter was sent from St Georges to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim last week. Last night's rally was in memory of the late Marcus Garvey, a Jamaican who headed an organization aimed at socially and economically advancing black people.

Some months ago, Mr Bishop said, mercenaries contacted deposed Grenada Prime Minister Eric Gairy, trying to work out an invasion of Grenada, but, when the required finances could not be found, shifted their attention to Dominica. In their court trials now being conducted, Bishop said, these mercenaries have admitted their real plan was to use Dominica as a beachhead from which they would attack Grenada.

"We have seen over these past months and over these past years," Bishop said, "the actual evidence. Our people do not need proof, therefore, of this invasion plan.

"Our people do not need to be convinced of the likelihood of such an attack because we have seen from the first day right up to now that every single day there is a major struggle that we have to face as a people and as a revolution."

Mr Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM) seized power in a 13 March 1979 revolution that toppled the right-wing Gairy government.

The prime minister said some people, however, are still asking why Washington should now be considering the use of U.S. troops to invade when the United States can pressure Grenada through propaganda, through the economic squeeze and by using mercenaries.

That question, Mr Bishop said, should be looked at in the context of the fact that "this administration of Ronald Reagan is getting more and more frantic and desperate every day."

Mr Bishop spent some time outlining what he said were failures of the United States to crush the Grenada revolution. Attempts to stir up counterrevolution in the island had been unsuccessful, he said, and propaganda used against Grenada had been limited in success. Also, neither the economic squeeze nor the mercenary threat have intimidated Grenadians.

"We have to see all of this, therefore," Mr Bishop said, "in the light of the fact that the Americans have come to the conclusion that the revolution is so popular, so organized, so vigilant, so strong, that the only possible way in which they are going to be able to overturn this revolution is if they come with troops and land themselves."

COARD REITERATES U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST PRG

FL241146 Bridgetown CANA in English 2033 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 23 Aug (CANA)--Grenada's Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Bernard Coard has said that "imperialism"--government's usual description of the United States--was attempting to overthrow the 2-year-old People's Revolutionary Government (PRG). Coard, whose leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) came to power in a coup in March 1979, was addressing a women's parish meeting here. He said that "imperialism" was trying to turn back the "Grenada revolution" because of its implications for the English-speaking Caribbean.

"It is very important that this revolution (Grenada) be overthrown very quickly as far as the imperialists are concerned," he said. Mr Coard blasted Montserrat-based Radio Antilles for its reporting on Grenada since the revolution. "...Why is it Antilles radio have to spend so much time attacking the Grenada revolution.... They have more items on Grenada than any other island in the Caribbean." In this regard, Mr Coard said that to imperialism's detriment "there is a limit to the amount of propaganda people are prepared to take."

Mr Coard charged that "imperialism" was attempting to stage a military invasion of Grenada. This was a clear reference to earlier Grenada Government allegations that a major military maneuver being carried out by the United States on Vieques Island, off Puerto Rico, was aimed at invading this country to overthrow the government.

Mr Coard said that "imperialism" had to take direct military invasion against Grenada because "they cannot rely on the parasites who overcharge and exploit our people to overthrow the revolution."

Mr Coard said: "Imperialism was able to find elements inside of countries which they have destabilized to do their dirty work, but they have failed here in Grenada, leaving no option but direct military invasion. That is why they have to come from outside, because all they can count on is one or two or three people in this country. Therefore, they have to come with their military forces from outside but they cannot turn back this revolution," he said.

BURNHAM SAYS RICH COUNTRIES THREATEN STABILITY

FL241558 Bridgetown CANA in English 1521 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 24 Aug (CANA)--Guyana is coming under increasing pressure from rich countries threatening to dismember the country and destabilize the economy, President Forbes Burnham said here. He said the blocking by the United States of a 20 million dollar (U.S.) loan from the Inter-American Development (IDB) was part of a series of moves to bring Guyana "to its senses."

The Guyanese president was at the time addressing delegates to the 8-day fourth biennial congress of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC). Mr Burnham warned delegates that these moves would continue and Guyana would have to revise plans and programs and postpone projects in some sectors.

With Venezuela claiming 5/8's of Guyana under a long standing territorial dispute, Mr Burnham charged that the United States was being silent while attempting privately to adopt a position of neutrality in the dispute. Venezuela, while pleading that the dispute should not be internationalized, has been urging the World Bank to withhold support for a major Guyana government project in the disputed Essequibo region, he said. Mr Burnham said Venezuela has had "the temerity and arrogance to argue that that project is not crucial to Guyana's development."

Mr Burnham spoke of plans to strengthen the party and announced that certain constitutional amendments will be tabled for the Congress consideration.

During yesterday's session, Prime Minister and PNC General Secretary Dr Ptolemy Reid touched on the Guyana-Venezuela border issue. Dr Reid said international peace and the preservation of territorial integrity should be based on international law. He added that Guyanese had made a vocal declaration to defend the nation's interests, but said he felt that a peaceful and just settlement of the controversy was possible.

During yesterday's session, the disciplined services--the army and police included--pledged their total loyalty and support for the government and vowed to defend the country's territorial integrity.

JACKSON SAYS SOME STATES DENIED DEVELOPMENT

FL241126 Bridgetown CANA in English 0045 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 22 Aug (CANA)--Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson has hit out at some states which he says purport to promote economic development in the Caribbean but also deny development to some countries. The government-owned CHRONICLE newspaper said today the minister made the remarks at a luncheon for his visiting Colombian counterpart Dr Carlos Lemos Simmonds.

Mr Jackson referred to the recent case of United States action in vetoing a 20 million dollar (U.S.) loan for agricultural development in Guyana from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The minister called the action a dangerous development in which states are seeking to manipulate multilateral economic institutions, to suborn their purposes and their principles and to use them blatantly for the pursuit of national, political and ideological objectives.

Mr Jackson called for action by Colombia and Guyana in working together with faith and patience to overcome whatever differences might exist, the CHRONICLE said. He also noted that it was vital for the Caribbean to be created as a zone of peace.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE, AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH COLOMBIA

FL210042 Bridgetown CANA in English 0015 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 20 Aug (CANA)--Colombia's Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds has called for a peaceful solution to differences between countries in the region. He was speaking to newsmen shortly before departing for home after a 2-day visit to this country.

Dr Simmonds signed two agreements on scientific and technical cooperation and on Amazonian cooperation between the republics of Colombia and Guyana. He spoke of the need for Amazonian countries to cooperate for the preservation and development of those countries in the Amazon region and for the exploitation of the resources of the region in the interest of those who populate the region.

On the talks which he had with Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, Dr Simmonds said at no time did they discuss the possibility of a joint military action against Venezuela in relation to that country's border claims to either Colombia or Guyana. The two foreign ministers insisted that both the Caribbean and the Amazonian basins must remain zones of peace, and agreed that there were situations developing in the region which were inimical to the search for peaceful solutions to the delicate problems facing the area.

"The two foreign ministers held cordial and extensive discussions on a number of subjects of mutual interest, in an atmosphere characterized by frankness and mutual understanding." a joint communique said. "They underlined and emphasized the principles relating to the sovereignty and security of states, self-determination of peoples, non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states, the territorial integrity of states and the inviolability of international treaties and agreements," it stated.

The two ministers reiterated their support for all measures "aimed at eliminating every vestige of colonialism, foreign interference, economic aggression and exploitation." The two foreign ministers welcomed the announcement of the independence of Belize and "saw in the solution of the Belizean question, a clear manifestation of the right of self-determination, national independence and territorial integrity." Both ministers also welcomed the accession of Antigua to independence. "They rejected any kind of economic or technical pressure leading to interference with the purposes of national economic development," the communique said.

The two ministers agreed that "there should be no diminishing of their efforts to obtain a structural transformation of the international economic situation, thereby providing better opportunities for developing countries to cope with the adversities of the existing international economic system while working for the creation of a new international economic order." They also looked at the international energy situation and reiterated their support for the development of alternative sources of energy, which are vital to their economic development.

According to the communique, the two ministers agreed that the visit of Dr Simmonds further cemented the ties of friendship and understanding between the two countries.

COLOMBIA TO STAY OUT OF VENEZUELA-GUYANA DISPUTE

PA211533 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said during his visit to Georgetown, Guyana, that Colombia is staying out of the border dispute between Venezuela and Guyana.

Lemos said that Colombia has always been very careful not to interfere in matters involving third countries, particularly in cases involving sisterly Latin American nations. He said that, beyond its noninterference, Colombia hopes that the Guyanese-Venezuelan dispute will be settled peacefully and not through forceful methods.